

# The LHCb software track trigger

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HL-LHC workshop, CERN

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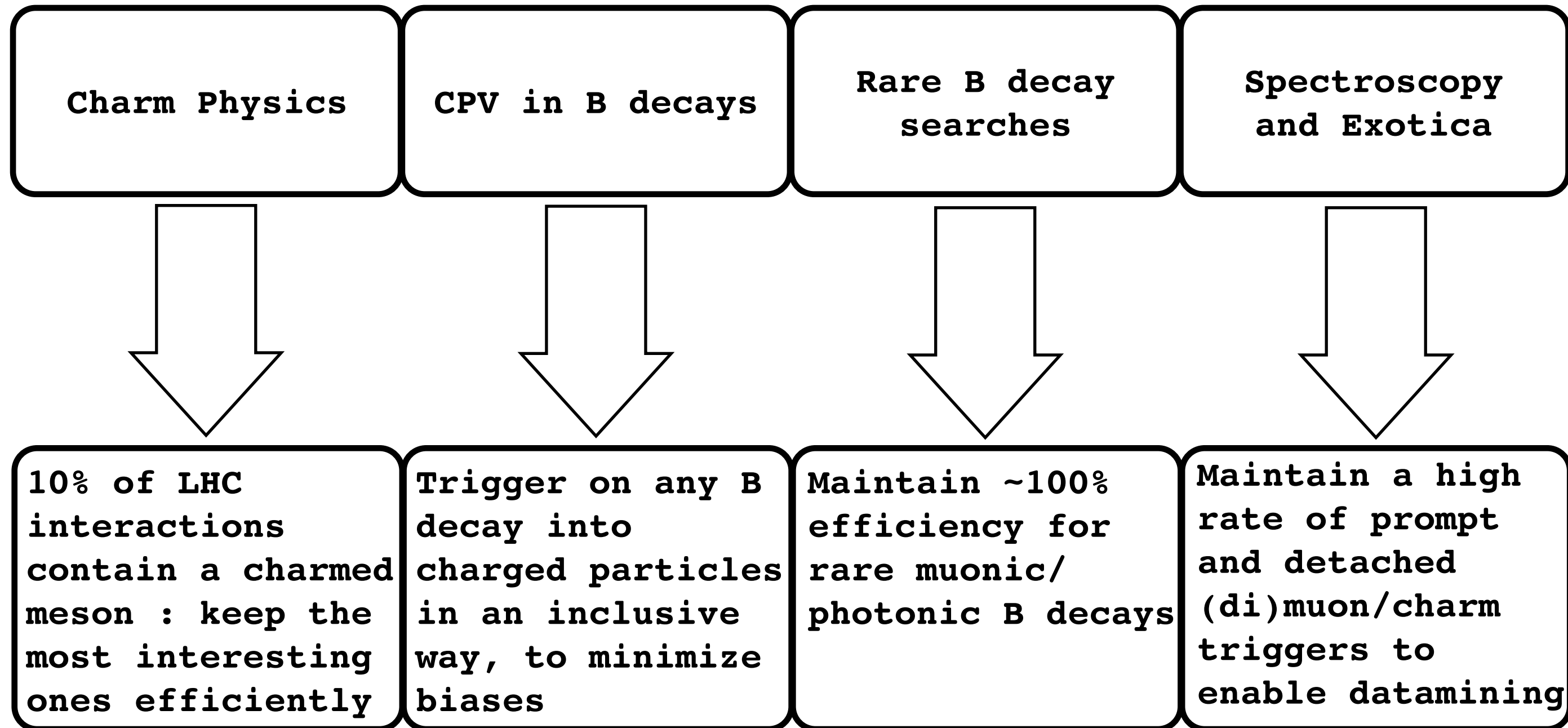


# Overview of talk

**I will briefly describe our 1Track trigger with emphasis on how the performance could be expected to evolve from Run I to the HL-LHC era**

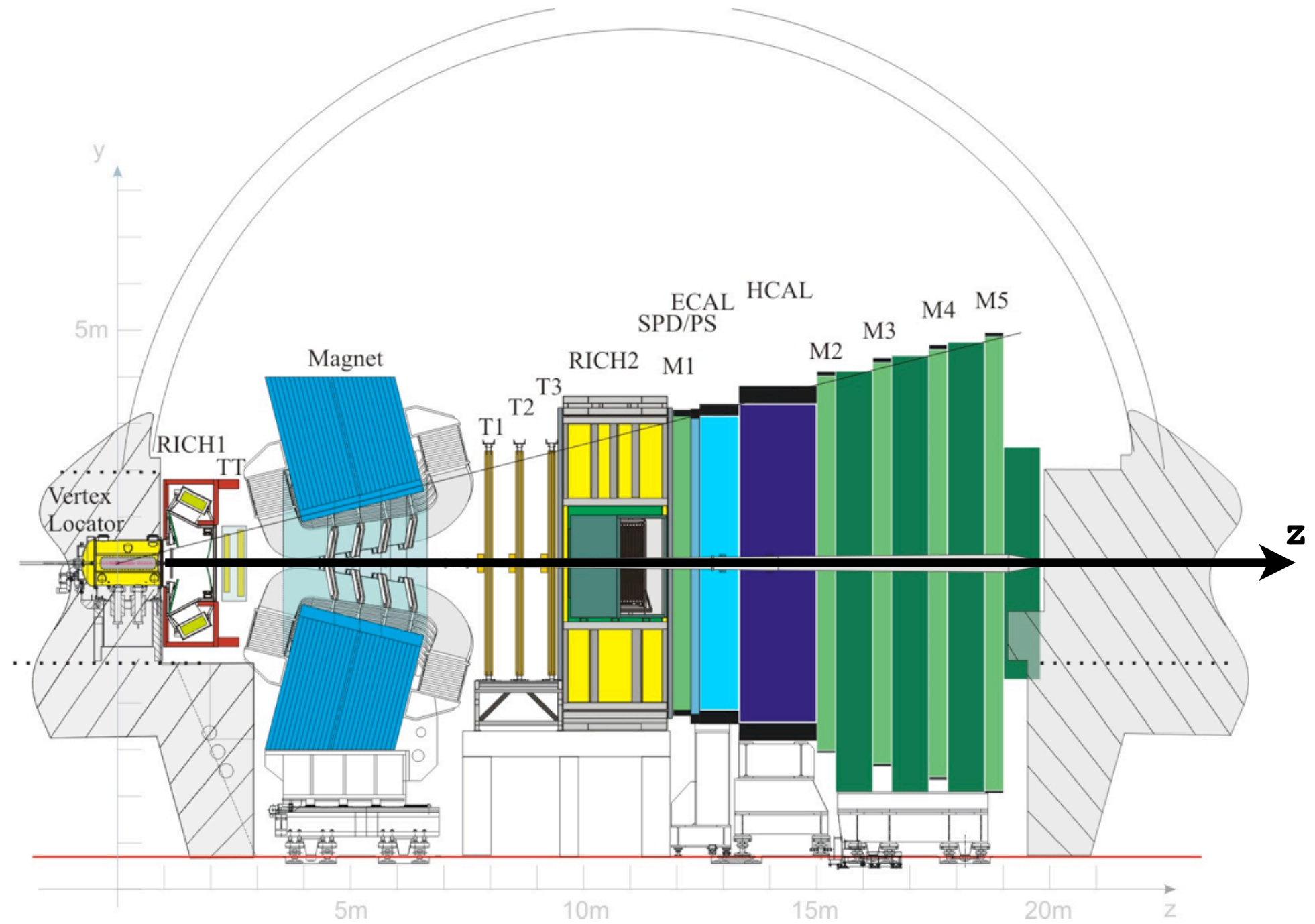
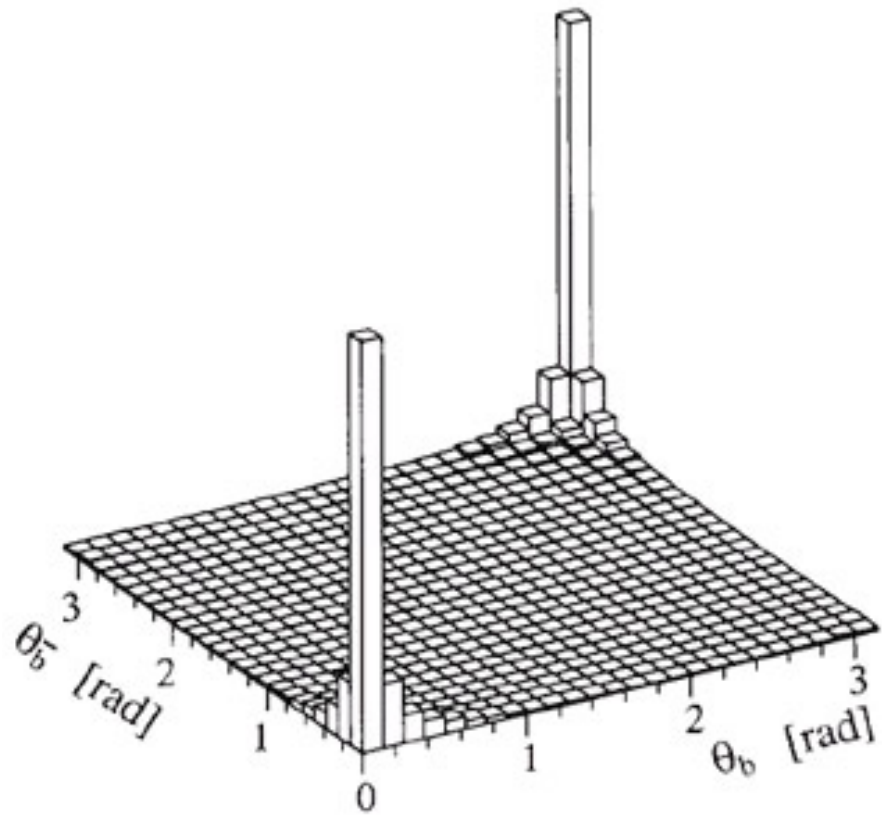
**Obviously the LHCb track trigger selects very different physics to the GPD track triggers. Hopefully this means the talk is interesting rather than irrelevant...**

# What do we want to trigger on?

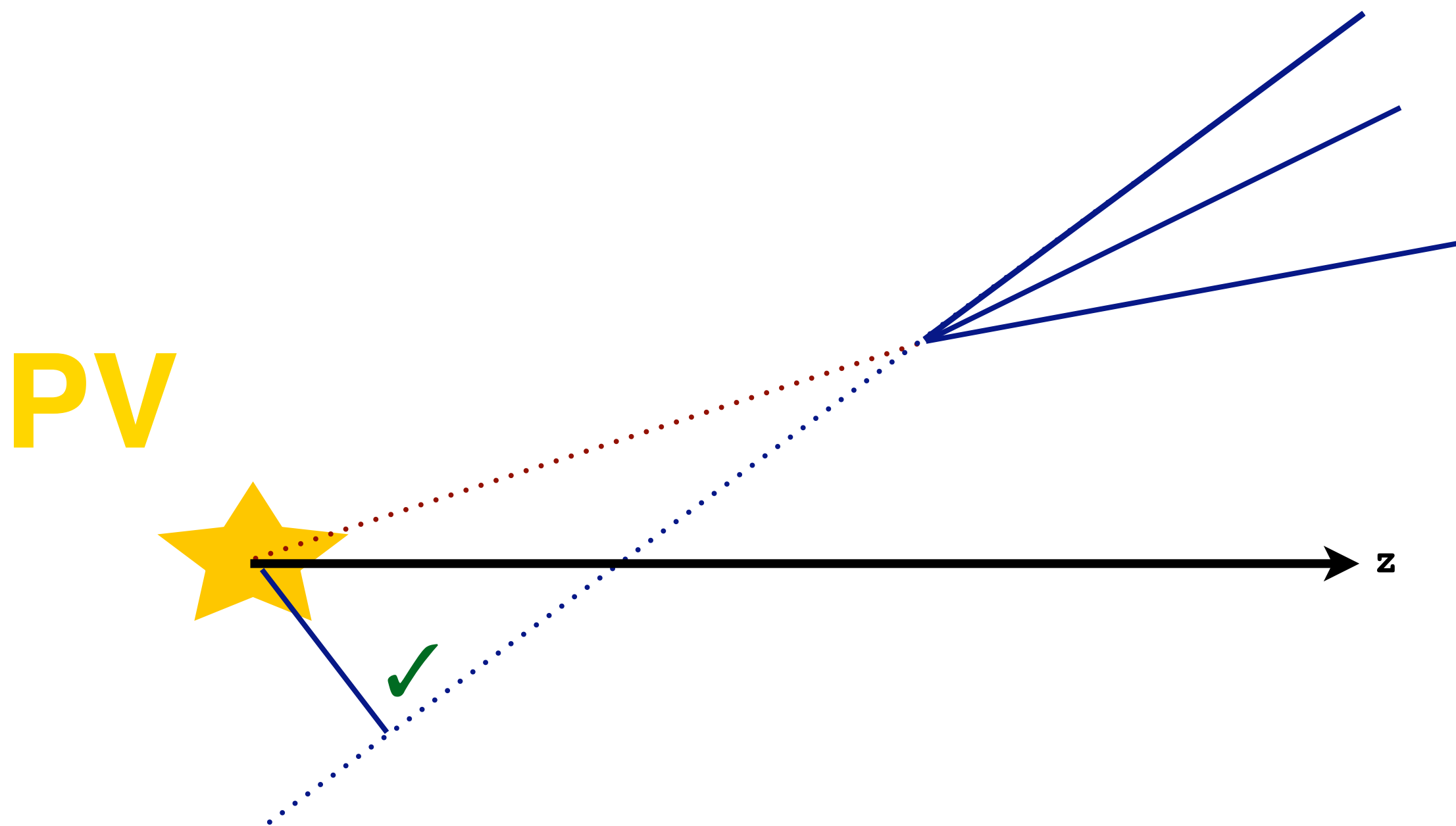


**Note : not the entire physics programme, see the "implications of LHCb measurements" for more**

# The LHCb detector



# How do you select b/c decays?

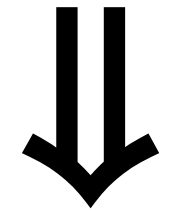


- A B has average momentum of 100 GeV and mass of 5+ GeV**
- One of the daughters must have high momentum and  $P_T$**
- A B flies a long way**
- One of the daughters must have high impact parameter**

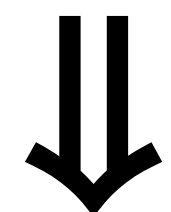
# 1 Track reconstruction in Run I

1.

Full reconstruction of tracks in vertex locator

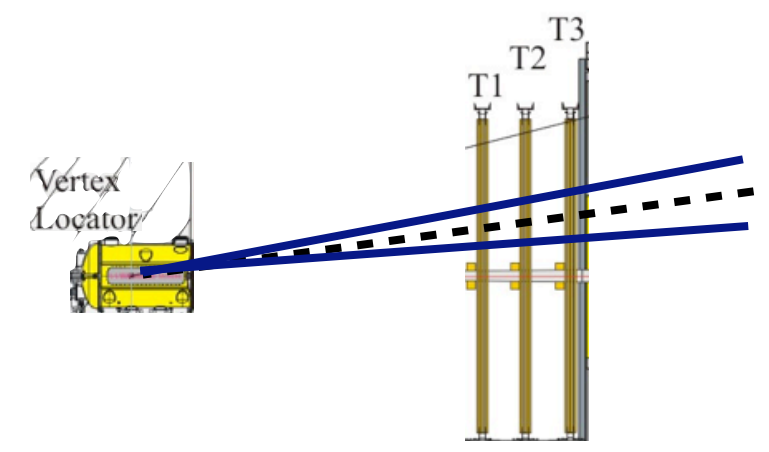
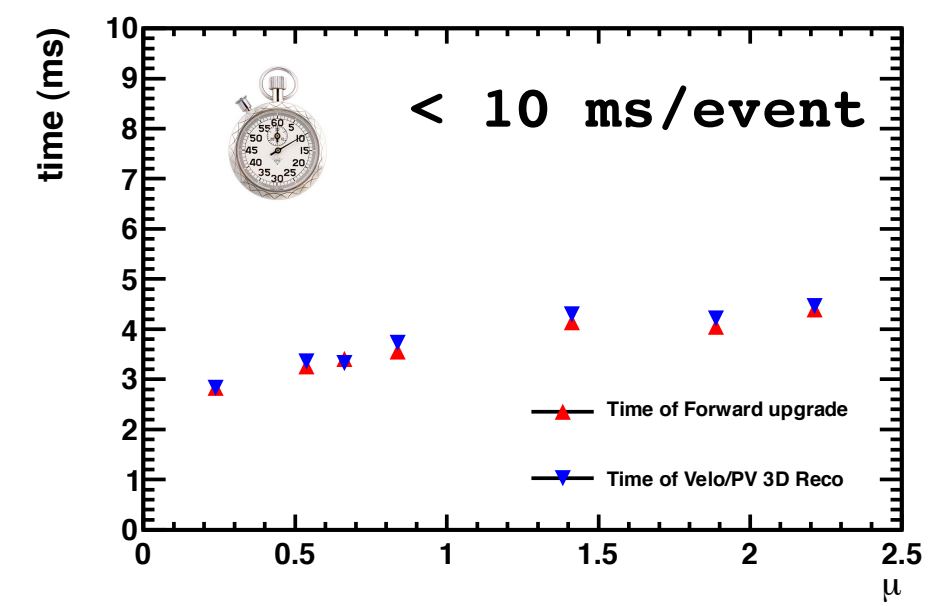


Select displaced tracks



2.

Reconstruction of displaced tracks in regions of interest

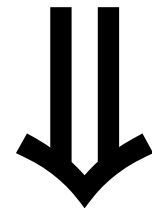


Region of interest defined by assumed track  $P/P_T$ , 3/1.6 GeV in 2012

# 1 Track reconstruction in Run I, muons

1.

Full reconstruction of tracks in vertex locator

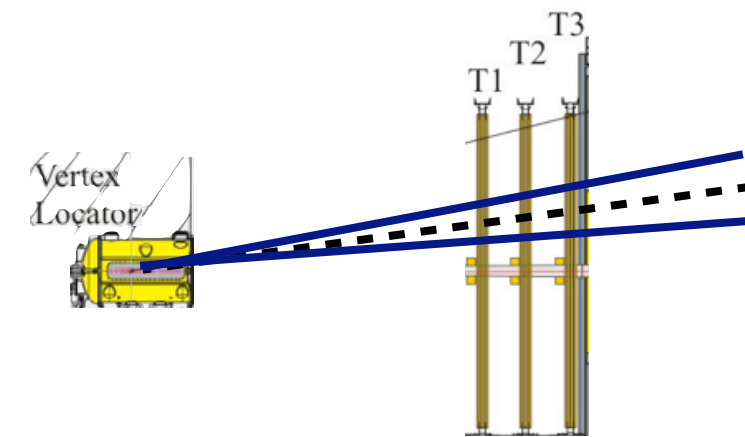
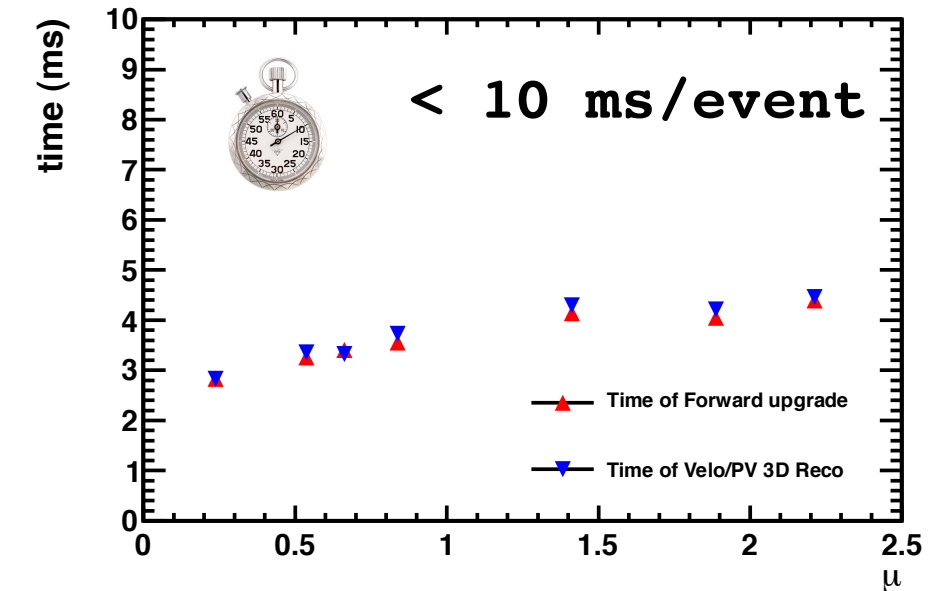


Match VELO tracks to muon hits



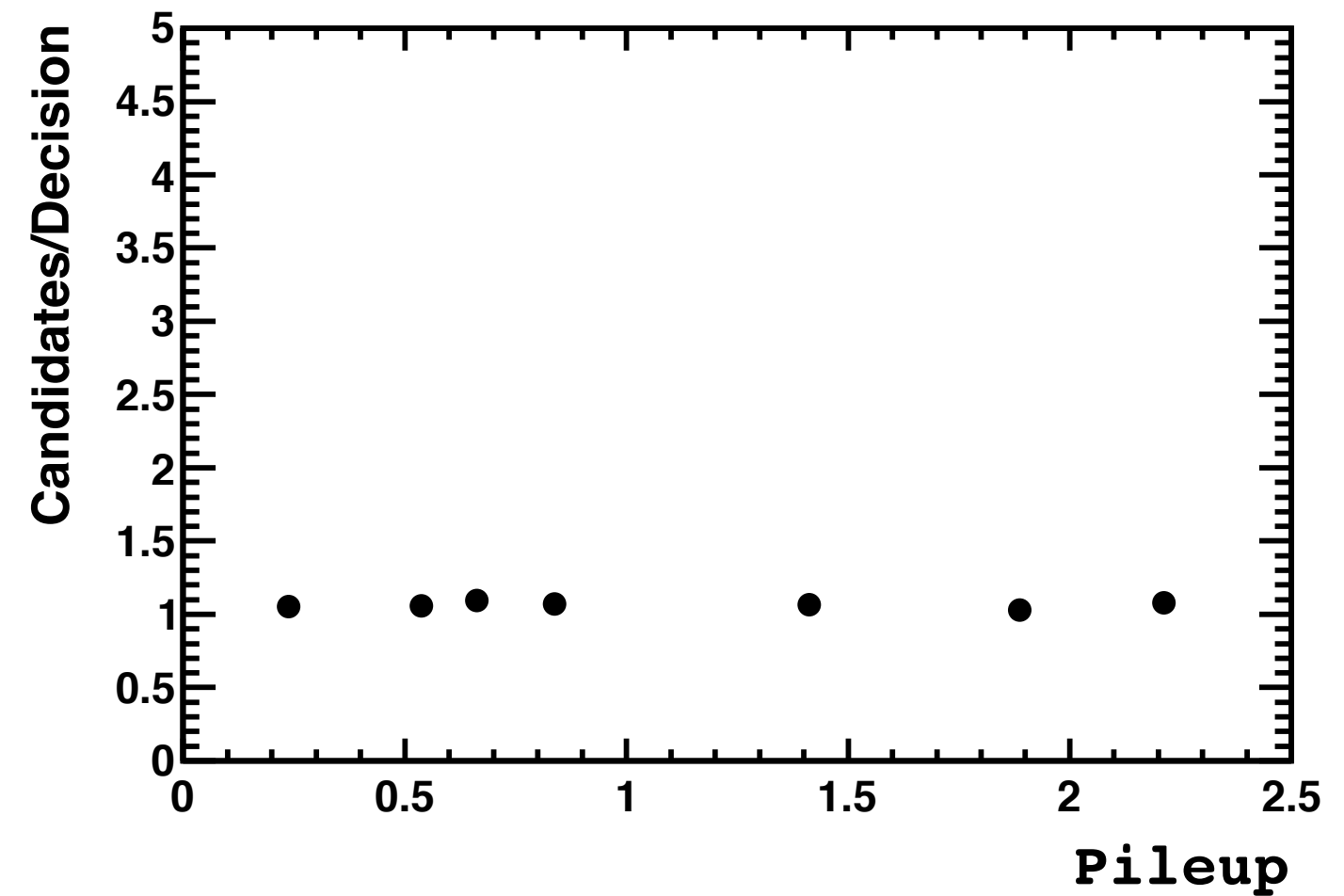
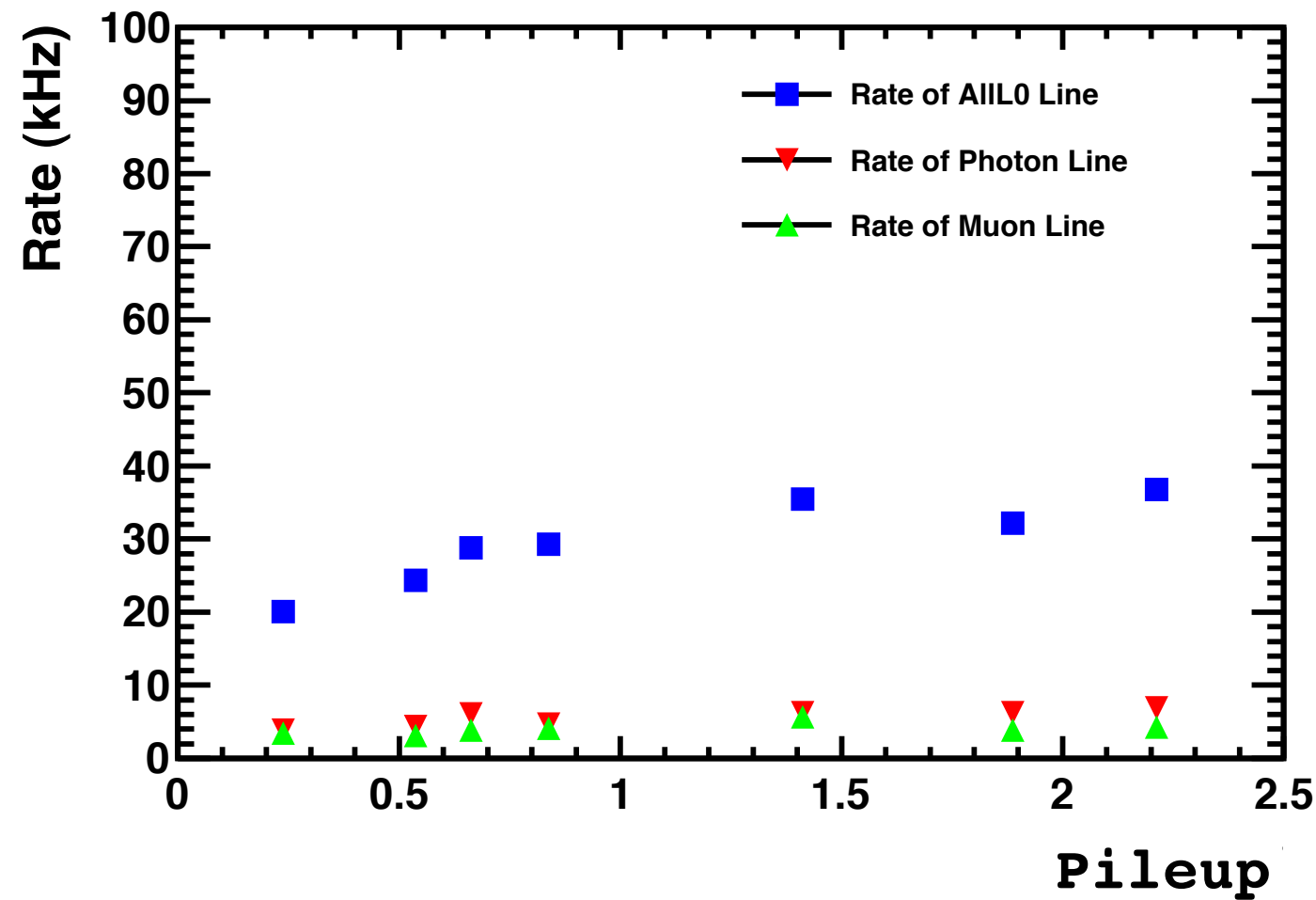
2.

Reconstruction of muon-matched tracks in regions of interest



Muon-matching kills as more tracks than the IP cut, can afford softer  $P/P_T$  cuts, 3/0.5 GeV in 2012

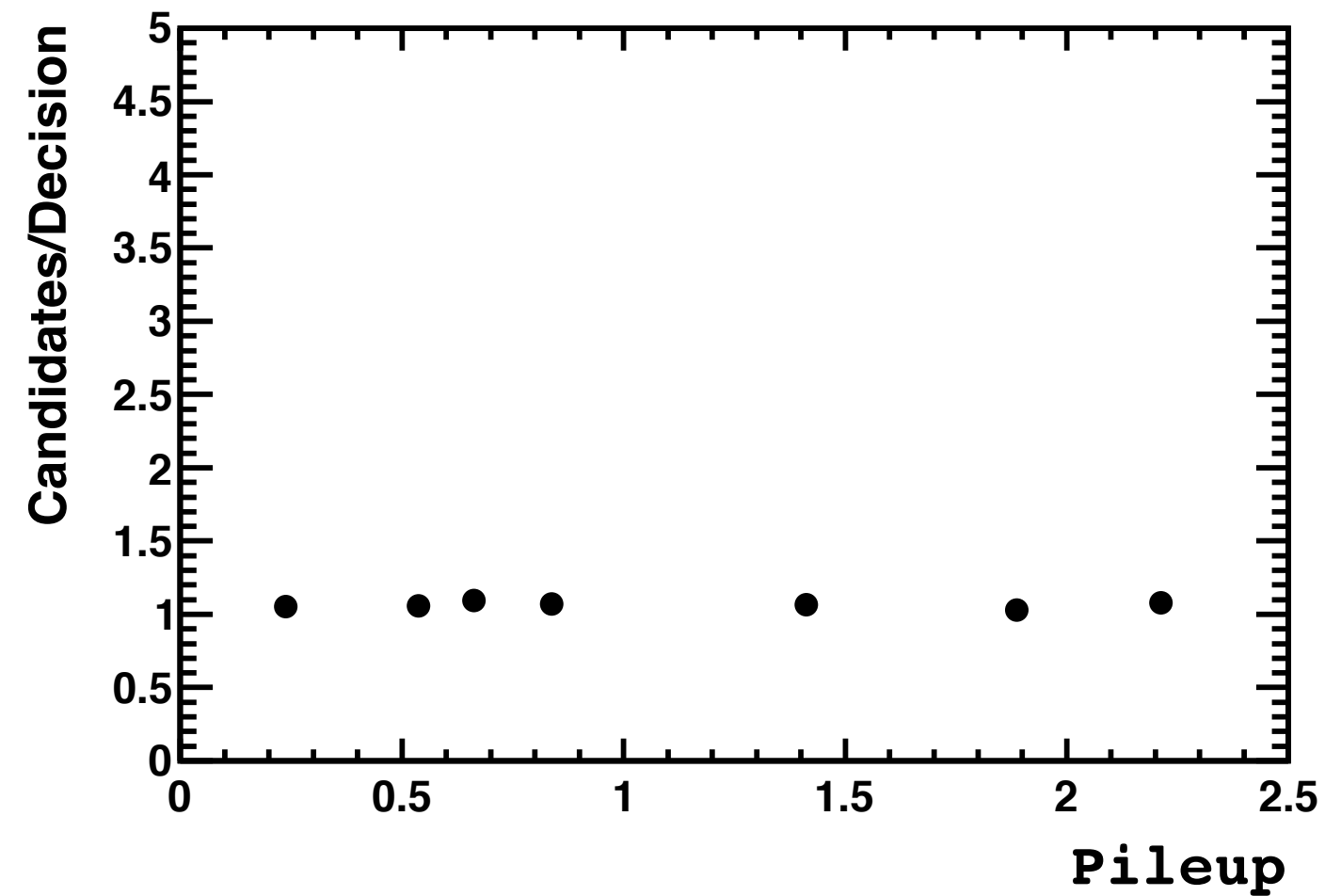
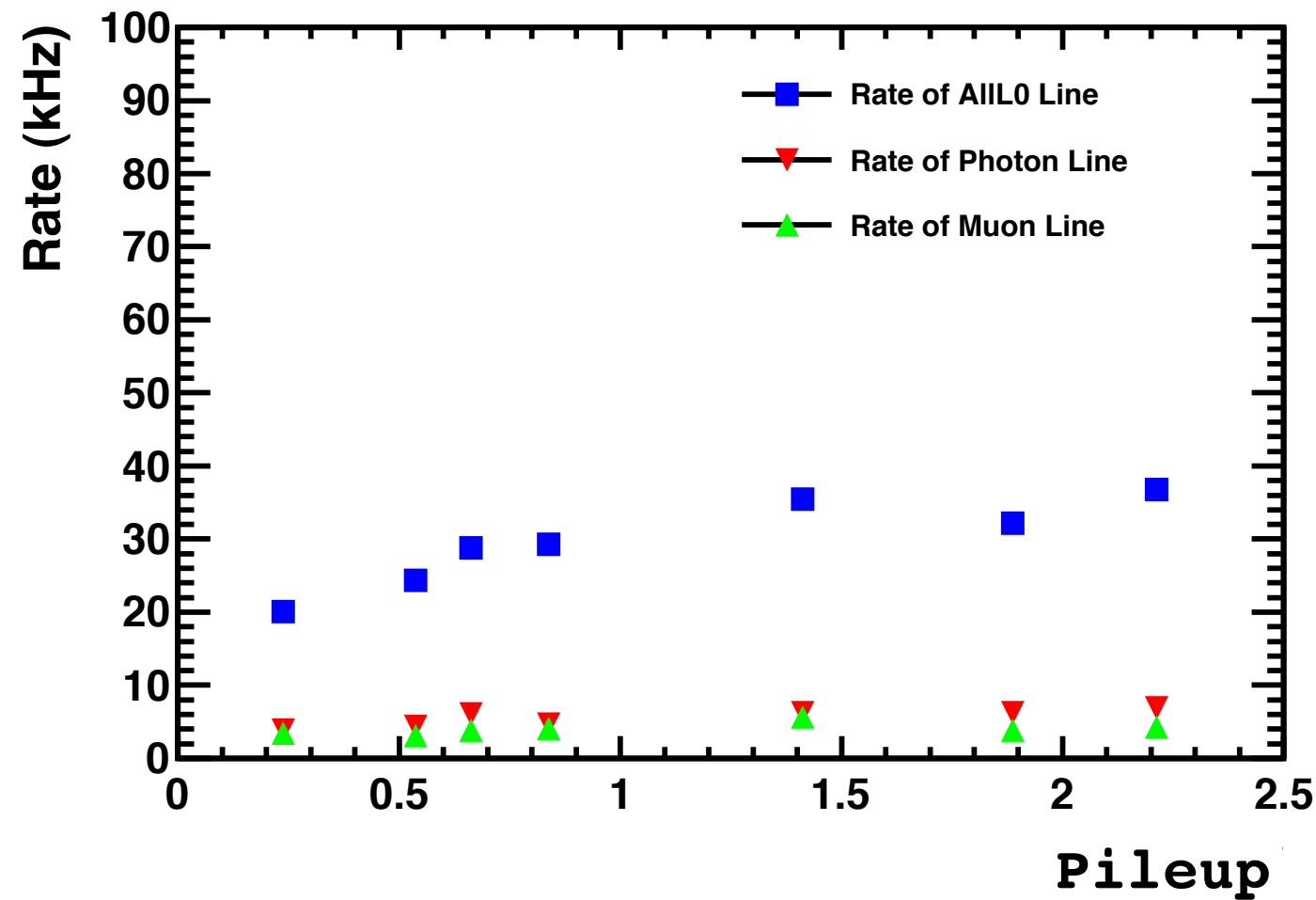
# Single track triggering and pileup



**Triggering on a single track makes you basically insensitive\* to increasing combinatorics, since there is nothing to combine!**

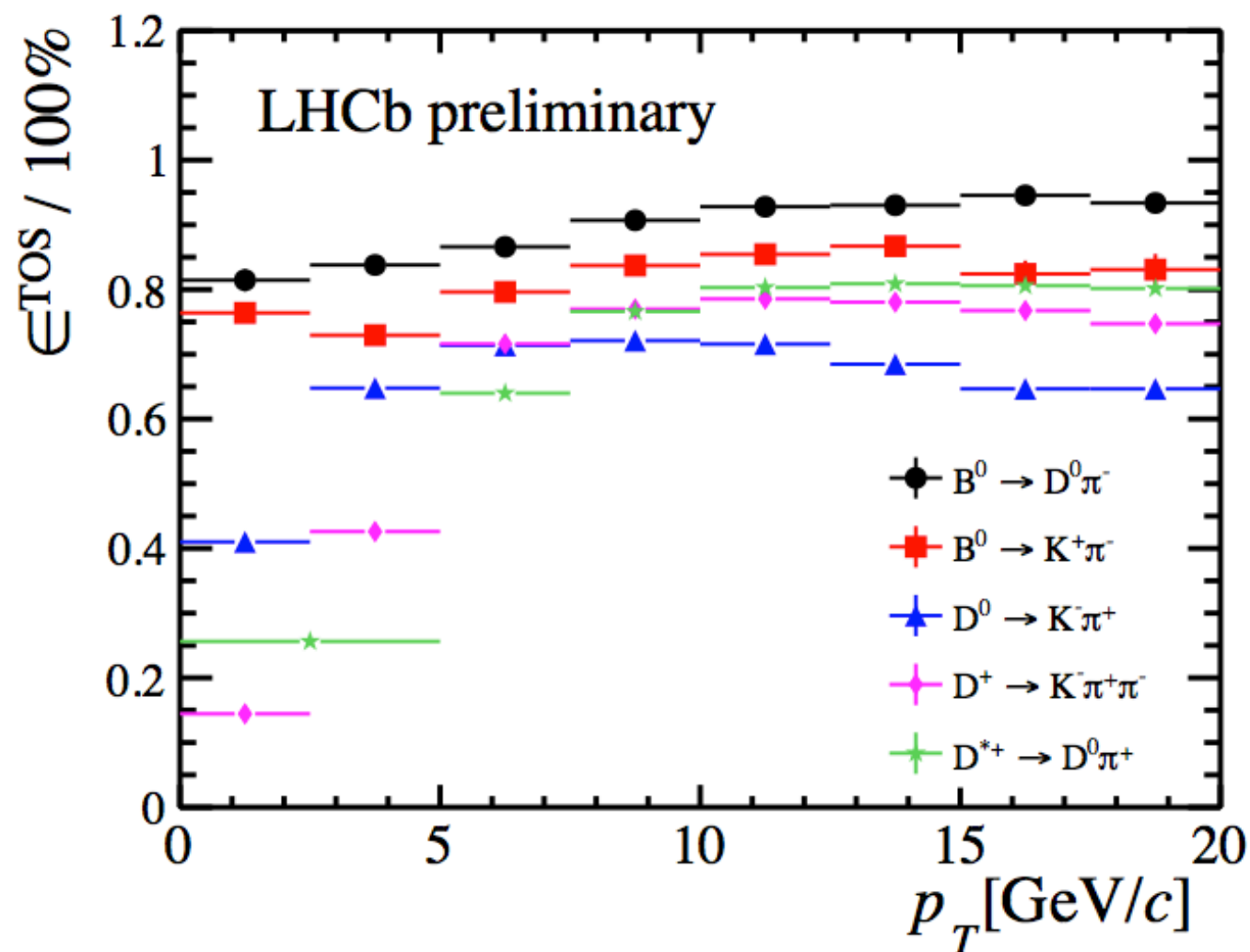


# Single track triggering and pileup

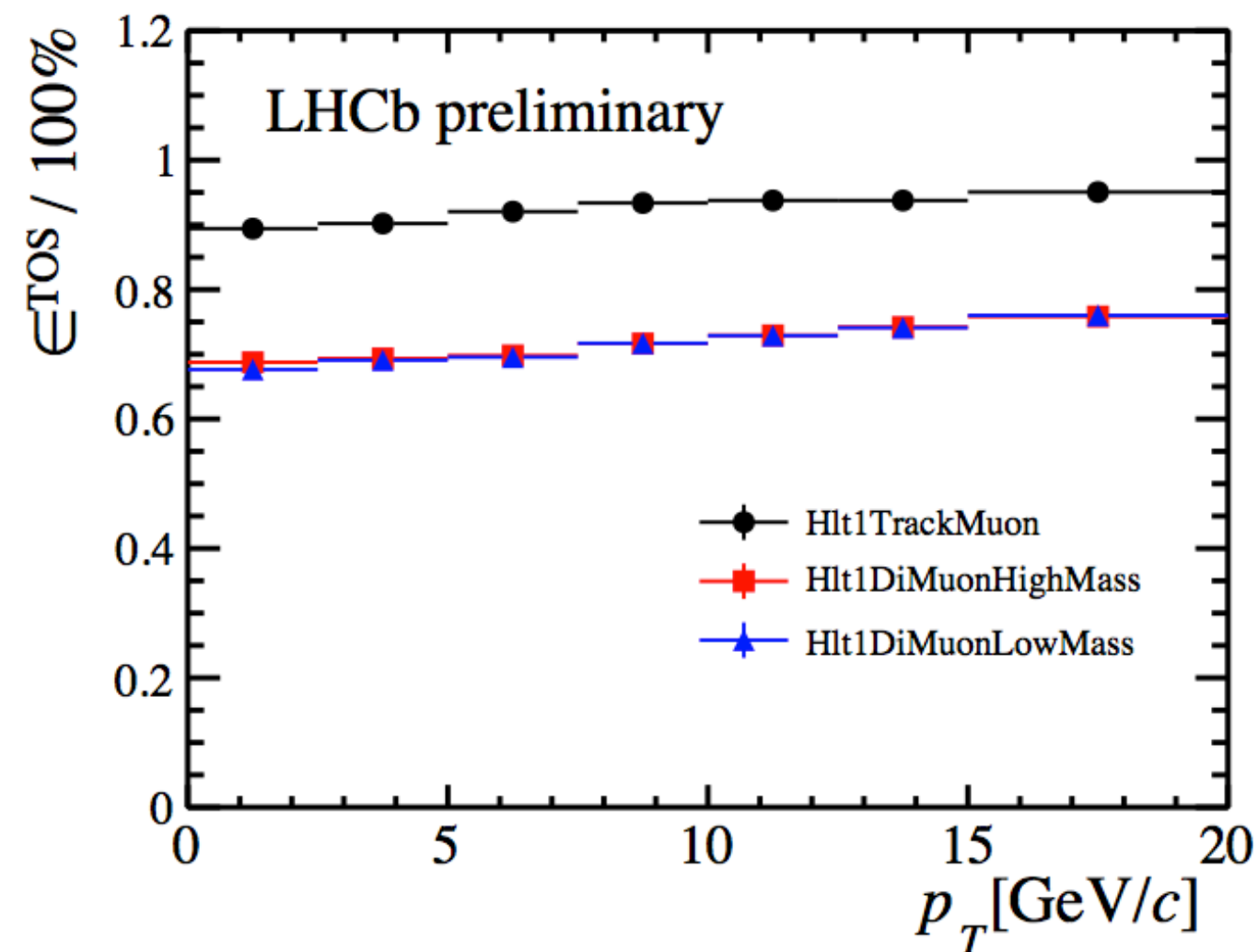


\*note that this assumes that the cross-section of interesting processes is a small fraction of the total. More on this later.

# Signal performance in Run I



**Figure 3.** Hlt1TrackAllL0 performance: TOS efficiency for various channels as a function of  $B$  or  $D$   $p_T$ .



**Figure 4.** HLT1 muon trigger performance: TOS efficiency for  $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$  candidates as a function of  $B^+$   $p_T$ .

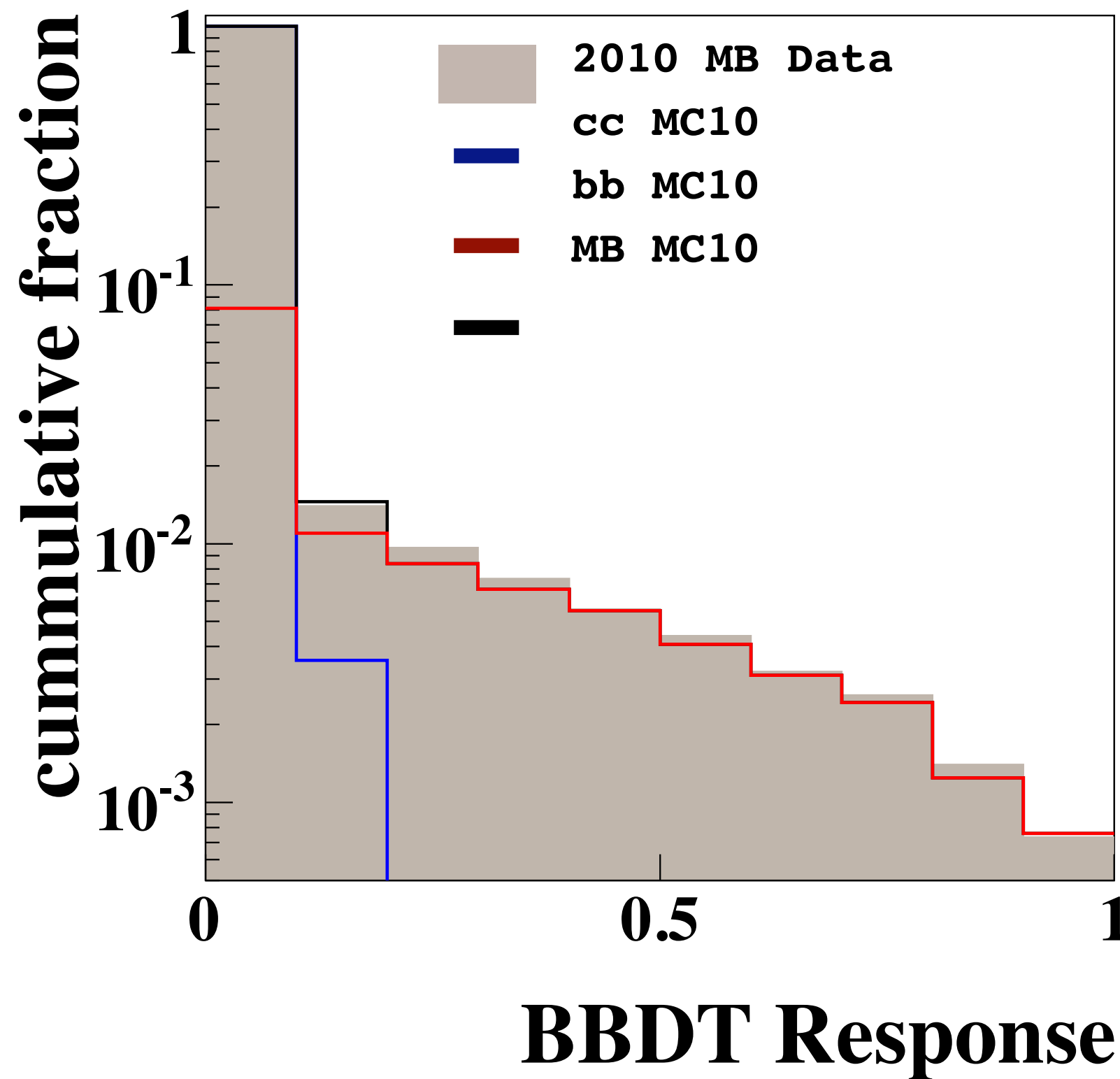
# A brief comment on topologies

Once you have the single track, you can discriminate against  $c\bar{c}$  events by building a seed around it

Use the missing-momentum corrected B mass to discriminate with  $\sim 100\%$  purity against charm even in the case where you only partially reconstruct the B.

Evaluated as a safety option for the upgrade : doing combinatorics in an ROI around the seed takes  $\sim$ zero time.

Using a BDT classifier gains x3 in rate compared to cut-based alternative.



See also LHCb public notes and trigger publications

LHCb-PUB-2011-002,003,016

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1310.8544>

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1211.3055>

Gligorov&Williams <http://arxiv.org/abs/1210.6861>

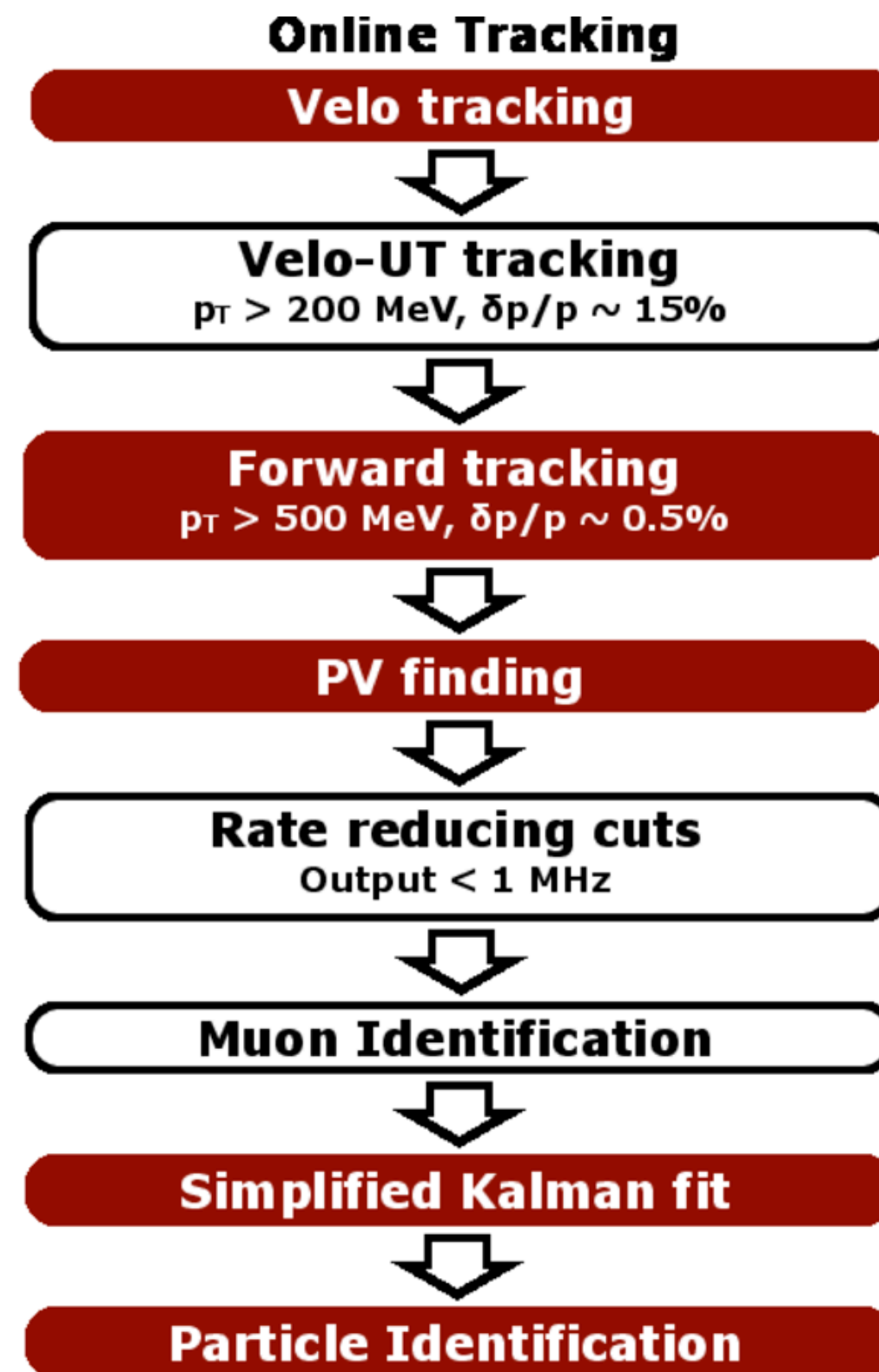
OK, so what about  
HL-LHC?

# Reconstruction sequence in HL-LHC

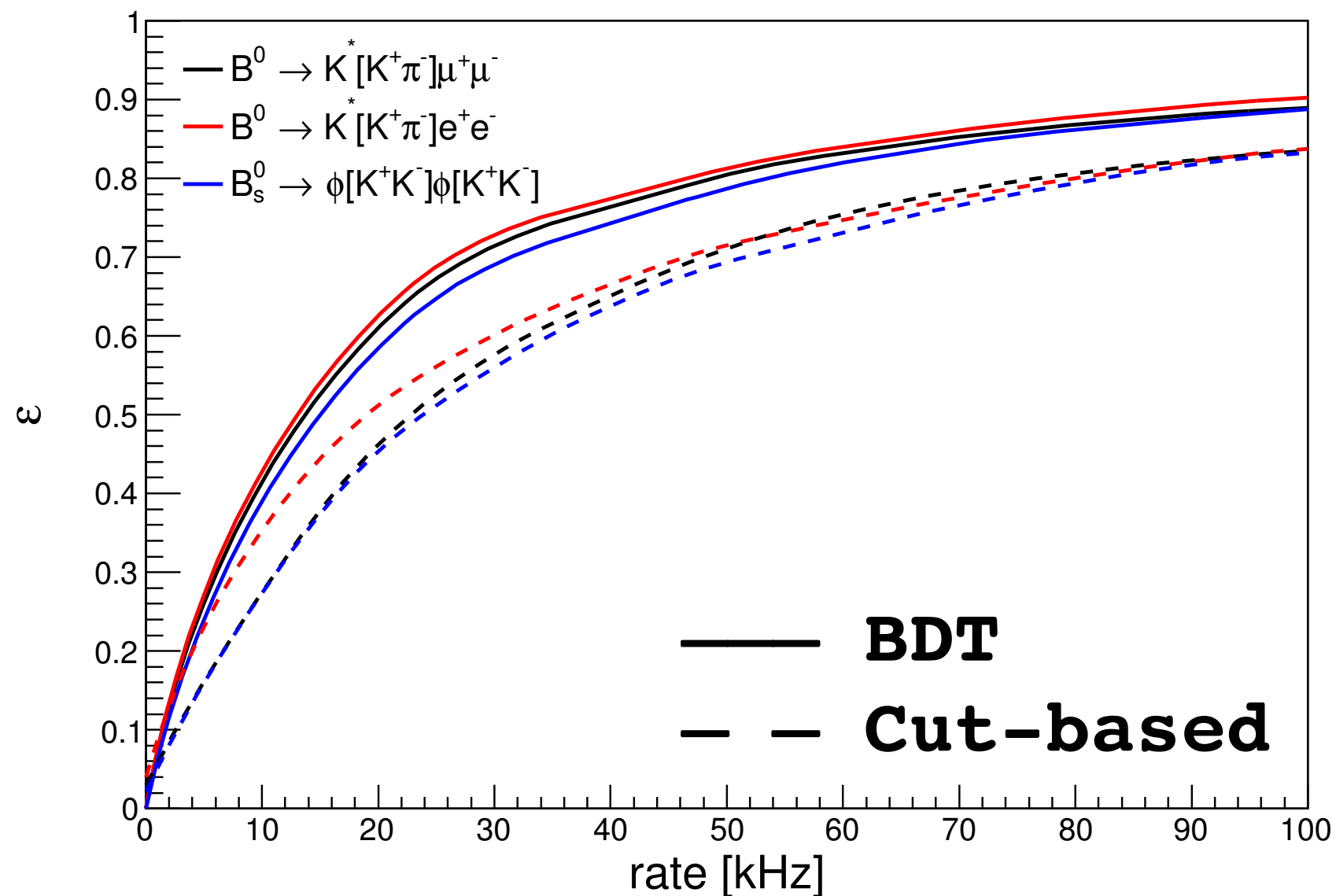
Compared to Run I, we will have all tracks above 500 MeV of  $P_T$  upfront, regardless of displacement.

Track quality available after some initial rate reduction.

Can think about moving to a BDT based track trigger?



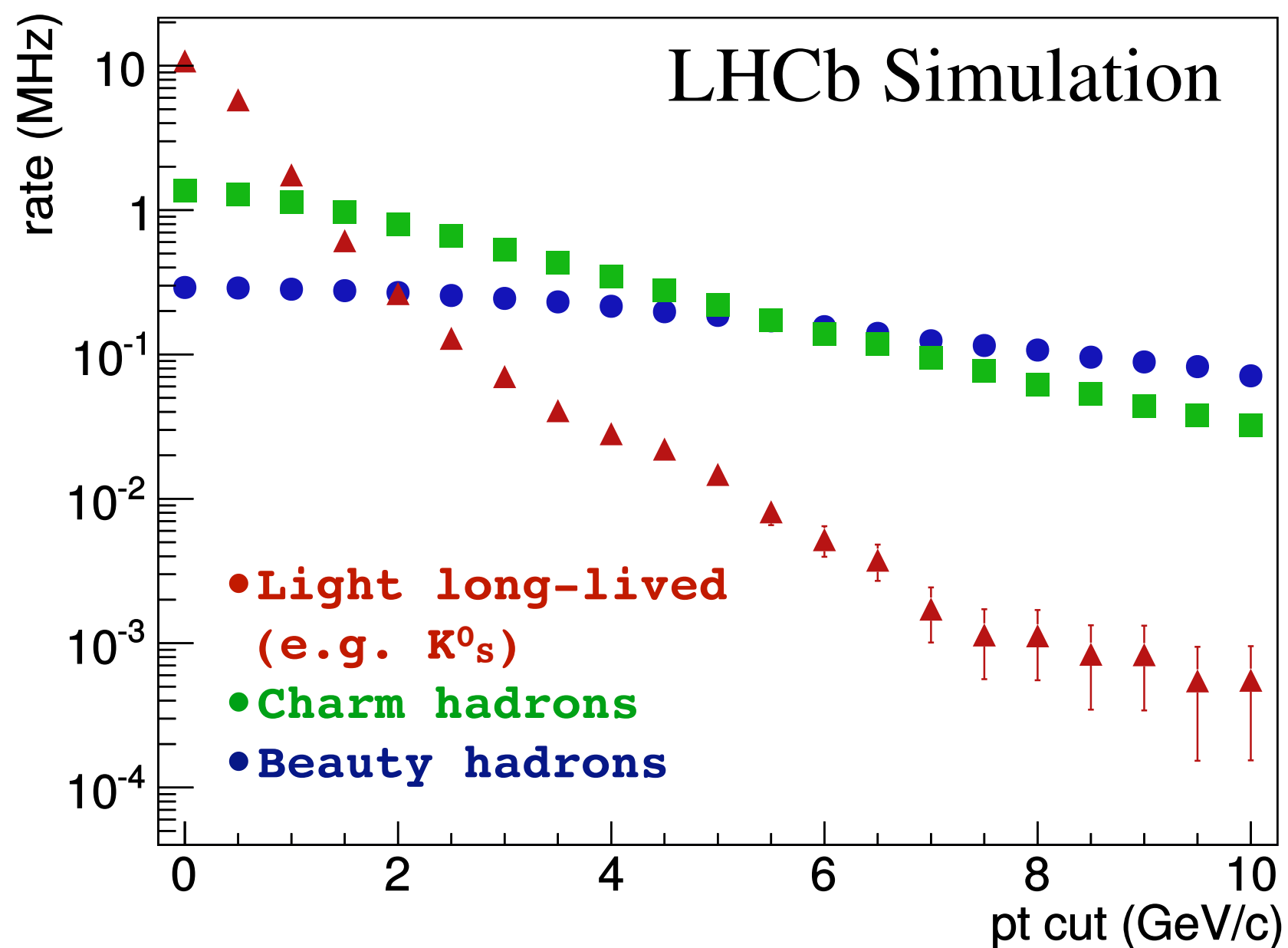
# BDT track trigger, Run II gains?



BDT => better performance is not new, we see this everywhere. The point is that the event reconstruction makes this possible.

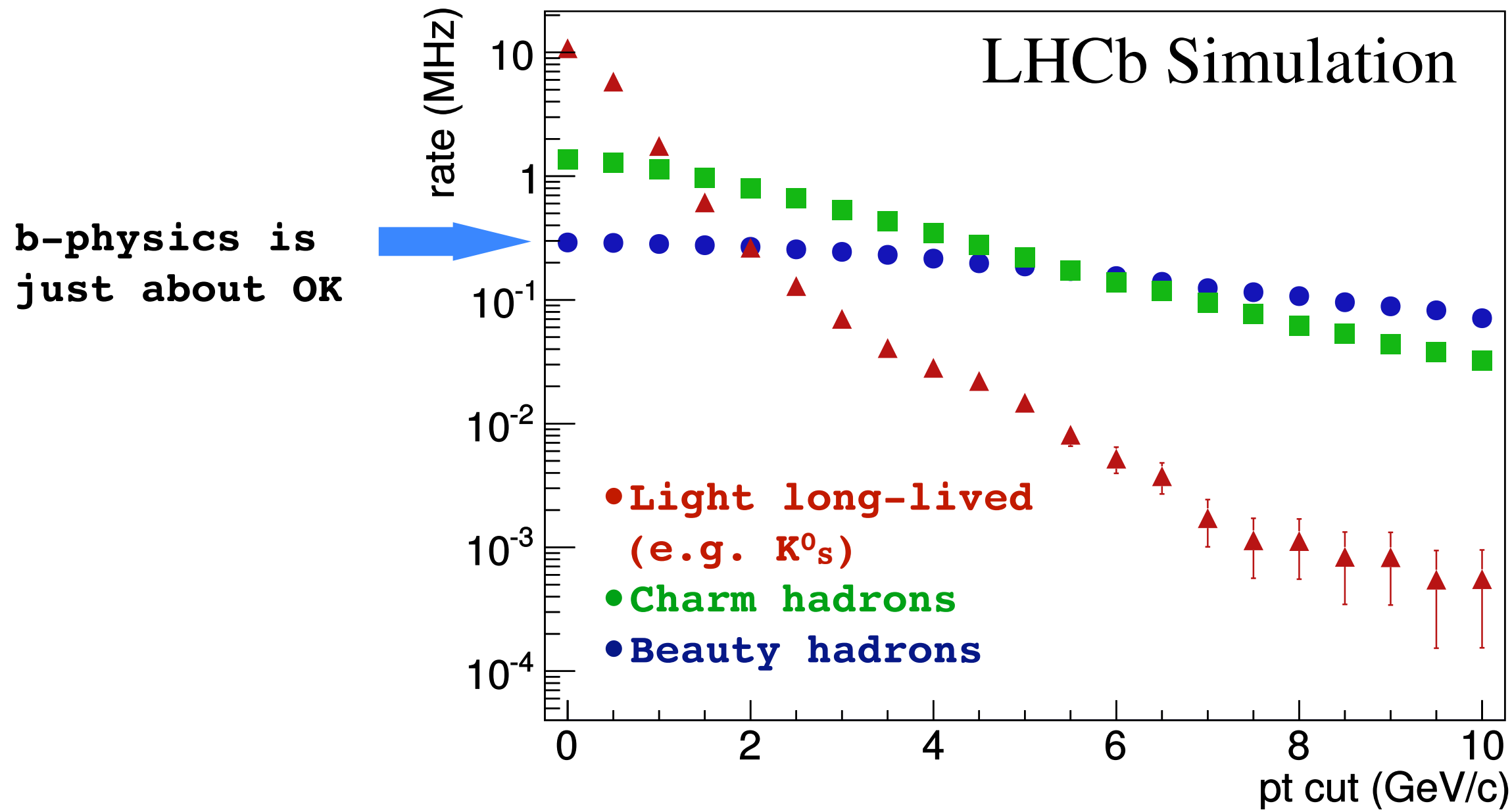
Can use track "primitives" like number of hits in various subdetectors to discriminate against fakes before track fit.

# Track trigger @ HL-LHC



Let's come back to our fine print about interesting processes being a small subset of the total... less true in HL-LHC.

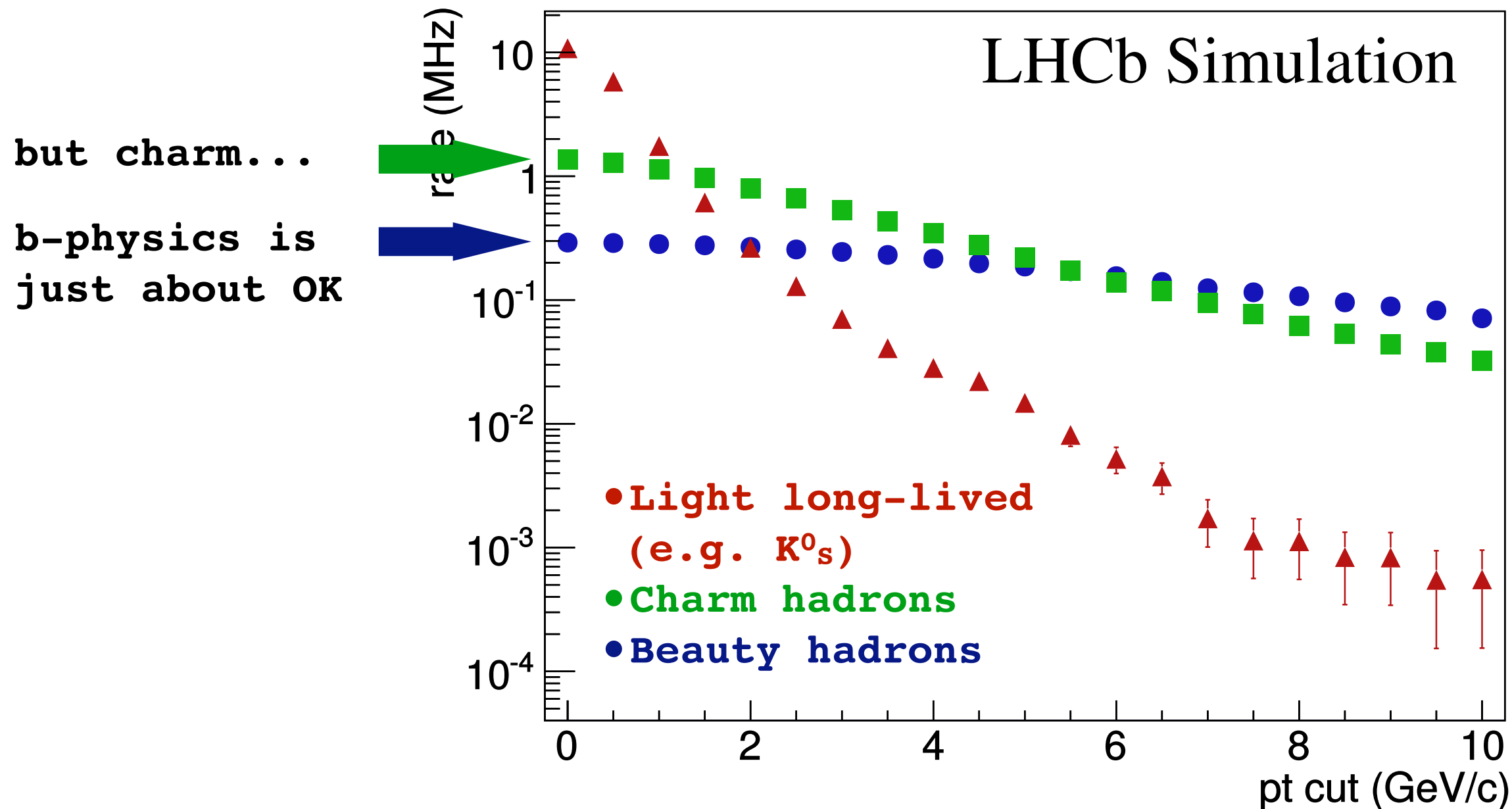
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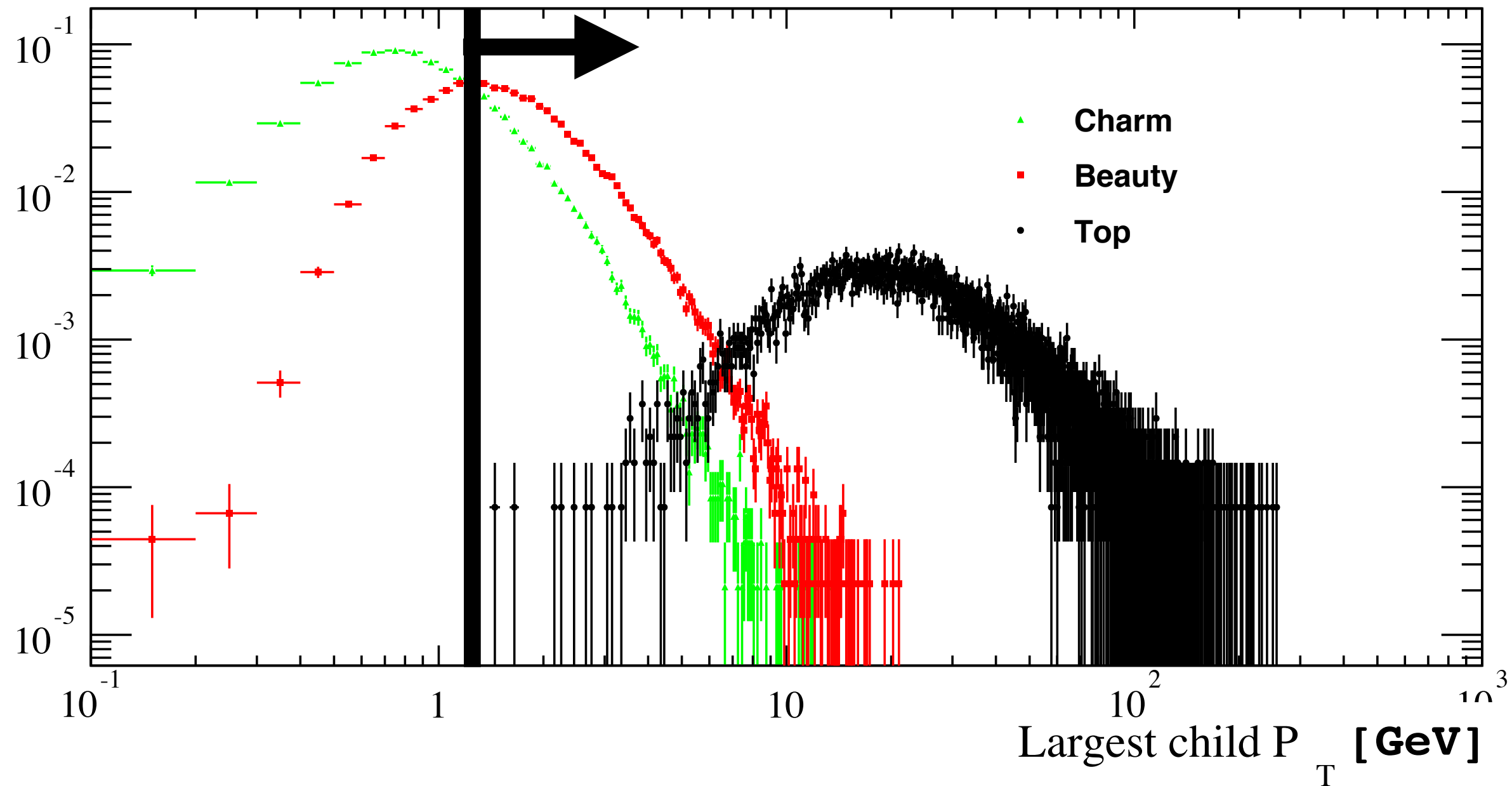


# Track trigger @ HL-LHC



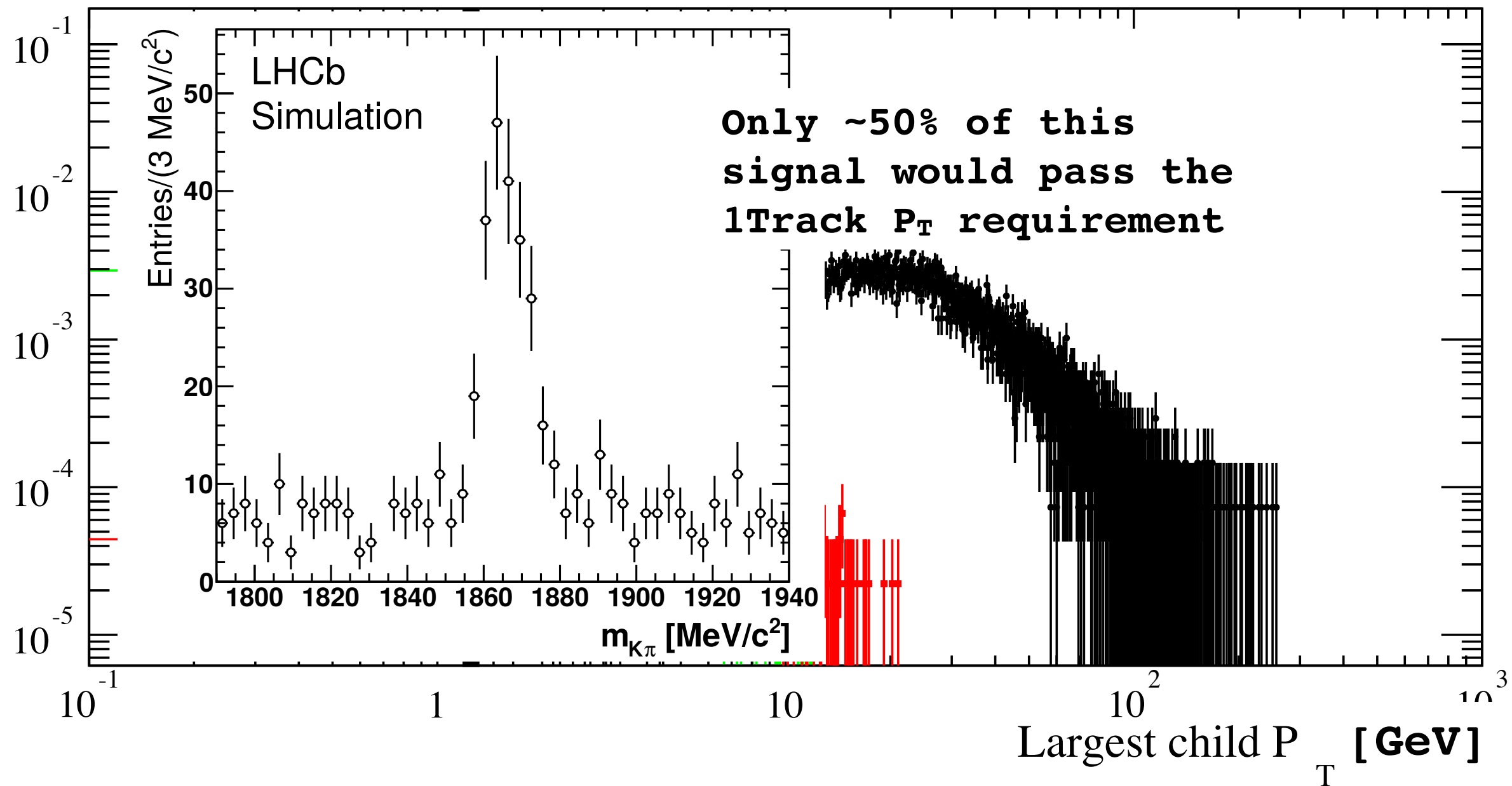
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The problem is not beauty : you could get a  $\sim 20$  rate reduction with good efficiency. The problem is that you are reducing this rate by killing charm independently of whether or not it would be useful later...

# Track trigger @ HL-LHC



The problem is not beauty : you could get a ~20 rate reduction with good efficiency. The problem is that you are reducing this rate by killing charm independently of whether or not it would be useful later...

# Conclusions

Single track trigger works well for selecting beauty decays because

- a) A beauty hadron is heavy enough that it almost always produces one high transverse momentum child.
- b) At the LHCb pileup,  $b\bar{b}$  is still a small enough fraction of the overall event rate to allow a rate reduction this way.

However, in the upgrade we want to have efficient charm triggers, and since the track trigger works by killing charm, it is not suitable.

The track trigger will still survive as a seeding mechanism for rapid  $b$ -tagging : identify the high  $P_T$  track and then do track combinatorics only in a cone around it, thus greatly speeding up the building of  $b\bar{b}$  displaced vertex candidates.